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THE NEW YORK HERALD

BRITISH SOCIETY MAN ADMITS RACE FRAUD

Capt. Peel Admits Obtaining Money by Antedating Telegrams to Bookmakers.

WIFE INNOCENT, SHE SAYS

She Will Have to Stand Trial. Husband Held Without Bail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, March 7.

Capt. Owen Peel, 26 years old, son of Mrs. Hugh Peel, owner of famous horses and prominent socially among old Welsh families, with tears in his eyes pleaded guilty at old Bailey today to the charge of obtaining money from bookmakers by placing bets by telegram (the messages being incorrectly timed) after the result of the race was known to him. His wife, Violet Peel, daughter of Sir Robert Jardine, senior steward of the Jockey Club, a millionaire sportsman and member of one of the most prominent families in England, pleaded not guilty. Capt. Peel was held without bail. Mrs. Peel will be tried.

Capt. Peel's plea caused a sensation in the court which was crowded with the leaders in social and sporting circles. The Peels move in the highest social circles and their friends were confident that they were innocent when they were accused of placing bets by telegram on Paragon, winner of the Duke of York's Stakes in October after they had learned the result of the race. They were prosecuted by the post office officials following complaints made by the bookmakers they bet with and who paid the bets and the discovery that Mrs. Peel had been in communication by telephone with a stock broker's clerk in London at the time the race was run.

Capt. Peel filed forty-five telegrams placing the bets, suggesting to the postmaster who sent them that he timed them in a matter of minutes. He said that he handed them to him. Because of the high respect in which the Peels are held in the little Warwickshire village of Avon Dassett the postmaster did so.

There was a great array of learned counsel and many fashionably dressed women in court today. Capt. Peel appeared in a tatty suit and carried a fur coat. Mrs. Peel wore a simple and severe hat. He spoke in a low voice, she in vibrant tones that could be heard throughout the court room. There are fifteen counts in the charge against the couple.

There was a tragic note in the court room, for the people who had come for the trial had to wait while Judge Darling charged the jury in a murder case. Then shortly afterward the Peel case was delayed as the jury marched in with a verdict of guilty and the man in question was sentenced to die.

PEERESSES IN LORDS TARGET FOR RIDICULE

Duke of Rutland Says if Any Sit Near He Will Laugh.

LONDON, March 7 (Associated Press).—The Duke of Rutland in an interview in the Evening News on the admission of peeresses to the House of Lords said he knew three or four who would be entitled to sit in the upper house, and if any sat near me I shall feel inclined to laugh like anything, because I would be able to guess their feelings and also those of many peers.

"If I were a woman and wanted to annoy peers," continued the Duke, "I would take my seat in the House of Lords and see what happened. It may provide the privilege of peeresses with some amusement, and it will certainly give them an entry into a very comfortable club. I don't think the admission of women adds any charm, dignity or usefulness to the House of Commons. On the general question of admittance of the female sex to Parliament, I don't think the country cares one jot."

He said he believed Lady Rhonda, who was recently admitted as the first woman member of the Lords, was an excellent business woman and was active and clever. When the vote is taken in the House of Lords on the recommendation of the Committee on Privileges to admit these peeresses he said he would refrain from voting.

INSANE FRENCH BARBER SEEKS U. S. ENVOY

Waits in Embassy Corridor, but Police Arrest Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 7.

Rumors of another bomb plot against the life of Ambassador Herrick spread this afternoon following the arrest of a shabbily dressed, long haired man in the corridors of the embassy. These rumors were quieted, however, by an official statement announcing that the prisoner was only a barber's assistant named Germain Chablin who had suddenly lost his mind.

Chablin insisted that he had a message of vital importance for Ambassador Herrick and pleaded with his secretaries to let him see the Ambassador personally. He was shown into an ante room to wait. Mr. Herrick's arrival, but the police came first and Chablin is locked in a cell in the police infirmary to-night.

MARINES SENTENCED FOR KILLING POLICE

Court-martial Punishes Men in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 7 (Associated Press).—Twenty-six American marines who were found guilty of engaging in a fight with the city police December 8, in which three policemen were killed, were sentenced today. Twenty of the men received terms of eight years imprisonment each, three of ten years each and three of twelve years each. Six of the accused men were found not guilty.

Three corporals of marines—Amor, Burnett and Russell—were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment each. In addition to another twenty years for having deserted with their arms January 25 and killing four policemen at Diriamba. Sergeant Leo Henry of Louisville, Ky., was killed while fleeing with the three corporals after the shooting.

Local resentment felt over the shootings has been wiped out by the verdict of the American navy and marine officers, who investigated the affair and the members of the court-martial which found the men guilty.

IRELAND FINANCIALLY SOUND, BUT DEPENDING ON HER BRITISH TRADE

Must Continue to Be England's Best Customer, While Britain Will Be Hers Owing to Proximity of Two Nations and Despite Efforts of a Few Extremists.

The third of the series of articles dealing with the economic, industrial and social conditions in present day Ireland is presented today by the New York Herald. The third article deals with the relationship of the economic and political factors and their bearing on the new Ireland.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, March 4.

Economically Ireland and England will be interdependent for many years to come. From this instance "the flag follows trade," and for those years at least the economic situation is likely to continue to be the determining political factor for Ireland. It is impossible to trace cause and effect accurately in the present situation, but from many conversations with important Irish business men and important Irish politicians it is a fair assumption to say that the economic situation was the weightiest factor in the decision of the Dail Eireann to ratify the Treaty of London and put the new scheme for Irish settlement into effect.

It may be urged that the bulk of political opinion in Ireland is the farmers' opinion. But the farmer in Ireland today is the principal business man. It is he who makes and sells the meat and dairy products and wool and eggs that form the bulk of Irish exports.

"The hens of the South of Ireland exported more wealth than all the riveters of the Belfast shipyards," said the venerable Father Finlay, S. J., one of Ireland's recognized economists, the other day, and he is right.

It remains accurate to say that pending the development of latent Irish natural resources in fuel and power, pending the organization of new industry in Ireland and pending the organization of Ireland's own representation in the markets of the world her closest economic as well as her closest physical neighbor will be Great Britain.

May Rival England.

During this transition stage the leaders in Ireland are confident that much new prosperity will come to the country, relieved, as they say it will be, of many British burdens. Beyond that transition period they have schemes that verge on the grandiose. If they come to fruition, if British natural resources begin to touch upon exhaustion, and if Irish effort is wisely directed it may well be that Ireland will appear as a real economic rival to Great Britain in the scope of the world's affairs. Sinn Fein has often quoted the British statesman of Pitt's time to the effect that the union was accomplished for the rape of Ireland because she thus threatened Britain at the close of the Napoleonic wars.

In the meantime the life that is now known as Irish will go on. The heaven of the new status of affairs will be working in the loaf and its working will be of extreme interest. But during this time men and women will continue to hunt and shoot and fish and course as they have done in Ireland since the days of Finn Mac Oull.

Socially the changes in Ireland are likely to be volcanic. The "ascendancy" has been a real one. Power was ministered down to Ireland not only from above but from overseas, and not only from overseas but from a source that has shown itself temperamentally incapable of understanding the Irish temperament unless it is translated into terms of its own veneer. Irish law for generations has been made by stout weavers from Lancashire and astute gentlemen from the city of London who never heard of a leprechaun and never saw the blue of the Connemara seas. It is a fact that the Ministers of this power were either English, Irish by plantation only, or Irish raised into the "ascendancy" and transmogrified into English. Between the Irish and their rulers there was a wide, deep and unbridgeable gulf. And it was a social gulf more than anything else.

Generosity, Not Equality.

Actually the measures passed at Westminster to ameliorate the condition of Ireland between O'Connell's time and the time of John Redmond were rather magnificent achievements in government. Irish land law alone is a monument to English generosity. But it was English generosity nevertheless. It was bestowed. Irish members of Parliament had no part in carrying such legislation, so the gulf could not have been political. But the benefits of the legislation were bestowed. The social gulf remained.

Irishmen and the people of the ascendancy hunted together, raced together, coursed together, but seldom if ever was one invited to the dinner table of the other. Now Michael Collins is a far more important person in Ireland than Lord Lascelles or Lord Decies, and the Protestant Prime of All Ireland was a caller at the Dublin Mansion House to pay his respects to Arthur Griffith, the twelve-bob-a-week printer of a few years ago.

Irish titles, as such, will probably develop as French titles have. Those with rights to them may use them as a matter of courtesy, but not of law. Tenure of vast estates, like that of Lord Barrymore, between Cork and Queenstown, utilized almost wholly for game, will not last in the face of an undevoted economic demand. These great landowners and their sons will have to contribute to the economic wealth of the country more than their graceful and charming and wonderfully diverting hunting and shooting and fishing and racing.

Even in her present depleted state Ireland is a sound economic, politically and financially. Financially she paid into the British Treasury in 1918, the last year before the costs of the guerrilla warfare in Ireland were also included in Irish local expenditure, the sum of £26,865,000. Out of this Irish services cost the same treasury £13,002,000, leaving a balance of £13,863,000 in Whitehall. During the three recent years the disparity will appear even greater. In fact so confident is the Provisional Government that it can more than pay its way, even assuming a share of the British Imperial war debt, that some of the most careful men about Michael Collins are already talking of an income tax for Ireland of two shillings in the pound as against the present six shillings in Great Britain and Ireland.

The change is made that British officials have been grossly overpaid, and

British services grossly overstaffed in Ireland for generations, and ample figures are cited to prove this contention.

In addition to this millions of pounds annually have been paid by Irish tenants to absentee landlords who have spent the money in England and abroad; £80,000,000 of Irish imports have been goods bought through English firms or English goods that can be produced and are produced in Ireland; and on all this traffic it is asserted that the Irish consumer pays liberal commissions and costly freights that he should not have to pay on direct purchases from sources of supply abroad or on home production.

Big Balance of Trade.

Yet even under these handicaps the latest returns show that the balance of trade in Ireland's favor during last year was something like five pounds sterling per head of population.

In the United States despite her embarrassingly large balance of trade, this only figured out at about half that amount per head of American population. Ireland is not concerned seriously about her ability to pay for American purchases in goods that America wants. And she wants vast quantities of American goods. But she will take them only direct. Irish merchants are unanimous in saying that they will no longer pay extra freights, factors' and commission agents' fees, warehouse and dockage charges on American goods distributed in Ireland through English centers. The increase in cost of Kansas City meat, for instance, is more from Manchester to Galway than it is from Kansas City to Manchester.

These two elements, the economic and the social, will tell the story within a few years as to whether Ireland is to be a real member of the British Empire or not. There are economic extremists who declare that the tether should now be cut clean and that Ireland should turn definitely away from her nearest neighbor, to the two continents, European and American, for her commercial relations. The vast bulk of Irishmen, however, recognize the inextinguishable economic laws and believe that they will continue to be England's best customer and that England will continue to be Ireland's. But they refuse from now on to pay tribute under this relationship.

The article to be published tomorrow will be devoted to Ireland's industries.

FIUME BLOCKADED; ITALY KEEPS TREATY

Insists on Rapallo Pledge Declaring City a Free State.

FIUME, March 7 (Associated Press).—A virtual blockade was thrown around Fiume today by Italian Commissioner Castelli. Entrance into the city of any but Fiume citizens was prohibited. All who participated in the recent conflicts which led to the overthrow of Zanella's Government, together with all strangers having no legitimate business in the city, will be expelled, so that Italy can redeem the pledge given to the Jugo-Slavs in the Treaty of Rapallo declaring Fiume a free state.

Four Italian Deputies declared with Nationalist representatives what course to follow now that the constituted Government had been overthrown. All agreed that the Treaty of Rapallo should be fulfilled.

The organ of the Italian Nationalists here, the *Vedetta d'Italia*, reports that the Government Palace was "Zanella's arsenal," that twenty-seven cases of rifles were found by the insurgents, together with sixteen machine guns and 600,000 cartridges.

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BALFOUR'S PLEA FOR LIFE OF COALITION

Calls Premier 'One of the Greatest Figures of World's History.'

NO HINT OF SOLUTION

Unionist Spokesman Does Not Even Refer to 'Die Hard' Insurrectionists.

LONDON, March 7 (Associated Press).—"He is one of the greatest figures of the world's history, what is the use of abusing him?" said Sir Arthur J. Balfour, alluding to the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, in a speech at the Carlton Club today. This speech, which was expected to give some clarity to the situation, threw no new light on the crisis, however, and Sir Arthur, like his Unionist colleagues, Austen Chamberlain and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, far from reproaching Sir George Younger who was the real provoker of the crisis, did not even mention his name.

Balfour made a powerful plea for continuance of the Coalition system as opposed to a return to the two party system, which, he declared, was only a fair weather system, totally unsuited to the present abnormal times when the nation was still laboring under the aftermath of the war.

Never, he said, was there a time when the cooperation of the Unionist and Liberal was more desirable than now, and declaring that he had spent many years politically fighting Mr. Lloyd George and therefore ought to know something of him, Balfour paid a more glowing tribute to Lloyd George than had ever been heard from the Prime Minister's most enthusiastic admirers.

Leaves Situation Unchanged.

The whole importance of the speech lies in the influence it is calculated it will have on the rank and file of the Conservative party, coming from the oldest and most respected leader of that party. The extent of this influence cannot immediately be calculated.

The announcement made in the speech of the Premier's future plans, and in this way the speech leaves the situation unchanged.

While the crisis has subsided, the problem has not been solved. The Prime Minister has acceded to strong representations, and will remain to see through the Government's Irish and Gaelic policy. His health was so far improved to-day that he hopes to pre-empt the Cabinet council at noon to-morrow, and will start Thursday morning for Wales.

A Conservative Manifesto.

Sixteen of their leaders, eight in each house, to-day issued a stirring manifesto to their followers in a sound conservative policy, including "efficiency of the second chamber, so gravely impaired of late years," which is a claim for restoration of the Lords' veto, and declaring that "the ambiguous language and indecisive action of the past must in the future be scrupulously avoided."

This, while not mentioning the coalition administration, is a clear condemnation of what the "die-hards" consider the defect in the coalition policy.

The Government is receiving ample tokens of support from the rank and file, and members outside the "die-hard" group. Two months were held to-day, one composed of Conservatives alone, the other of both Liberals and Conservatives. Both adopted resolutions to give full support to the coalition, but no general meeting of the whole Unionist party has been called, undoubtedly because it is feared it would show serious differences of opinion.

The London correspondent of the (Yorkshire) Evening News, says to-day that the Unionist coalition members of Parliament are preparing a round robin for Mr. Lloyd George, assuring him of their continued support.

The Westminster Gazette's political correspondent draws a picture of the pressure which it says was exerted on the Premier at Sunday night's dinner to prevent his retirement and keep him within the coalition fold. This newspaper further says that six Unionist colleagues united in efforts to bind him "safely in the arid house of coalition. When the prison gate were closed the Prime Minister went home and to bed exhausted, and if the truth be known, a thoroughly beaten man, for he lacked at the last moment courage to stake all upon his freedom. He returned to his family, keeping, striving to put the best complexion to it all, but at heart he was sick and sore."

COALITION RETAINS SEAT AGAINST LABOR

Sir Robert Bird Elected to Fill Wolverhampton Vacancy.

LONDON, March 7.—In the Wolverhampton bye-election to-day the Coalition retained its seat against the Labor party. Sir Robert Bird, Coalition Unionist, received 16,790 votes to 13,790 for the Labor candidate, A. G. Wainwright.

Sir Robert Bird's father, whose death caused the vacancy, had a majority of 2,171 at the general elections.

LIMERICK FACTIONS IN OMINOUS TRUCE

Continued from First Page.

of the men, and I am of the opinion with regard to the men who have done the fighting and have no votes that they are going to make trouble if Ireland is brought within the Empire without giving them a voice or an opportunity to say what they think. If they are going to be pushed aside by the votes of people who have made no sacrifice whatever and if these preponderant votes are going to make them British subjects, these men are likely to make themselves heard in a much more strenuous way than by merely registering votes."

This speech, which is the broadest interpretation of the provisional regime recorded, taken together with the fact that others in the De Valera party never have said a word which would check this disintegration in the Irish Republican army, is believed to be a clear indication that the De Valera party never will get a strong military position, and if they can't win with votes will force the Free State supporters from power by a military coup.

BRITISH TROOPS FIRE INTO BELFAST MOB

Two Boys Killed and Two Bomb Outrages Follow.

BELFAST, March 7 (Associated Press).—Four deaths resulted to-day from a continuation of the disorders which have been in progress since last week. Two boys were killed when the military fired into a crowd in Hanover street, a man was killed on Perry Hill and another man was shot on this evening in Stephen street. A number of persons were injured during the day and to-night.

There were two more bomb outrages to-night. Another bomb occurred following the shooting of the two boys in Hanover street. Two soldiers were wounded by this explosion.

WOMEN ON JURIES BILL KILLED IN ASSEMBLY

ALBANY, March 7.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee after a hearing today voted adversely on the Ulman bill, designed to permit women to serve on juries. Only two votes were cast for the bill, those of Assemblyman Sol. Ulman, Republican, of New York, the introducer, and Assemblyman Edward A. Everett, Republican, of St. Lawrence.

Three women and one man appeared before the committee in support of the bill. Amy Wrenn, honorary president of the Brooklyn Women's Bar Association; Roba J. Swain of the People's Political League of Kings County, Madeline Jacobson of Brooklyn and Henry W. Killeen of Buffalo.

Mr. Killeen said the bill should be made compulsory instead of permissive while Miss Wrenn argued that women should be permitted to sit on juries because they have an equal sense of justice with men.

FREE STATE HEADS FEAR SERIOUS TROUBLE

Situation Continues to Cause Anxiety in Dublin.

DUBLIN, March 7 (Associated Press).—The situation at Limerick continued to-night the cause of grave anxiety. A message received from Tipperary says that two motor ambulances passed that town to-day, and it was reported they were bound for Limerick, where it was rumored serious developments were pending, although normal conditions prevailed at the time the telegram was dispatched.

Other advices received here to-day asserted that Capt. O'Shaughnessy, liaison officer at Limerick, who was arrested Monday night by armed men of the Mid-Limerick Brigade of the Republican army, had been removed to Clonsilla.

Ten companies of Irish Republican army troops, uniformed and carrying rifles, which boarded trains at Dublin yesterday, are believed to have been sent to Limerick.

Lack of authentic news intensified seriousness of the real situation. The Freeman's Journal, under the headline, "A Dangerous Game," declared: "Attempts are being made to carry on political propaganda and develop nationalist spirit in certain sections of Ireland."

FREE STATE HEADS FEAR SERIOUS TROUBLE

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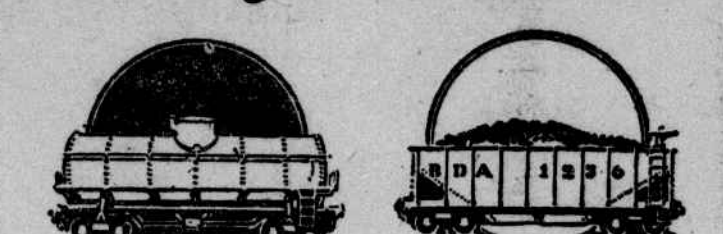
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